THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. VIII., Nº. 414. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims against, or being indebted to the Insolvent Estate of BOHSTEDT & Co. of Shanghae, are requested to send the particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the *15th day of September*, 1858.

By Order of the Judge Commissioner,

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
Assignee.

12se Shanghae, 4th March, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON,

CALLING AT THE CAPE FOR COAL ONLY.

THE A. 1. Steam-ship *SCOTLAND*, Captain MILLMAN.

This vessel, nearly new, and specially adapted for carrying valuable Cargo, has all the qualities of a Clipper-ship in addition to her Steam-power.

The Owner's instructions require a resort to steam whenever the wind shall be too light to admit of a speed of six knots. To this end the ship will carry 250 tons of coal from this port, and will replenish at the Cape. It is therefore expected that she will make a very short passage to England, as her past performances have demonstrated the advantage of the auxilliary power.

The vessel is now open to public inspection, and Captain MILLMAN will readily furnish any information required concerning her capabilities.

or Freight or Passage apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th June, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Subscribed Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Paid up—One Million Sterling.
Reserve fund—£150,000.

DIRECTORS:

ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, Esq., *Chairman.*
Lieut.-Col. HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, *Deputy Chairman.*
GEORGE HAY DONALDSON, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. HENRY DOVETON.
Col. JAMES HOLLAND.
Mr. ALDERMAN FINNIS.
Lieut.-Col. JAMES HORSBURGH MACDONALD.
GEORGE GORDON MACPHERSON, Esq.
CHARLES GRENVILLE MANSELL, Esq.
JOHN CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
ALEXANDER REMINGTON, Esq.
Major General DUNCAN SIM.
JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq.
JAMES THOMSON Esq.

Head Office, 27, Cannon Street London.
General Manager:
FRANCIS R. NEILSON, Esq.

Manager in Calcutta, .. M. BALFOUR, Esq.
,, *in Bombay*, .. J. G. H. BROWN, Esq.
,, *in Madras*, .. DAVID ALLARDICE. Esq.
,, *in Agra*, ... A. H. MATTHEWS, Esq.
,, *in Lahore*, ... T. BAILEY, Esq.
,, *in Hongkong*, HENRY TURNER, Esq.

A BRANCH OF THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK is this day Established in *Shanghai* by the Authority of the Board of Directors in *London.*

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

tf Shanghai, 22nd May, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Bangkok, Siam*, under the management of Mr. C. H. H. WILSONE, who is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

HAMILTON, GRAY & Co.

21au Singapore, 17th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL outstanding accounts of the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO, will be settled by

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

14au Shanghai, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. KUPFERSCHMID.
WILLIAM T. DATO.

14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

F. KUPFERSCHMID. B. A. WARDELL, and A. N. SHEARER have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of business at *Shanghae* and *Foochow*, as GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS, under the firm of

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

14au Shanghae, 15th May, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as *Auctioneer & General Commission Agent* at this Port.

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CRAVEN WILSON,
TEA, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
Sales by Auction of Damaged Goods and Merchandise.
Teen Tsing, Corner of Mission Road, West.
Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. THEODORE KROES is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

DIMIER, BROTHERS & Co.

19se China, 15th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned as a Merchant at this place will in future be carried on under the style of JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

JAMES MACDONALD.

Shanghai, 12th April, 1858.

WITH reference to the above Mr. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is appointed Agent for our Firm at this Port.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

17jy Shanghai, 12th April 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the undersigned will hereafter be under the firm of D. DE BARROS & Co.

D. DE BARROS.

tf Shanghai, 31st March, 1858.

~~NOTICE.~~

~~THE undersigned have formed a Partnership and Established themselves in business at Hong-kue, as HYDRAULIC and MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, SHIPWRIGHTS, BOAT BUILDERS, &c., &c.~~

~~COPPERSMITH'S and BLACKSMITH'S WORK, and BRASS CASTINGS, promptly executed.~~

~~Residence near the United States Consulate.~~

~~PINDER & CLARK.~~

~~tf Shanghai, 3d March, 1858.~~

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.

tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.

Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghae, 1st July. 1857.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Wednesday, the 7th of July*, at 11 o'clock A.M. on the premises.

The lots of LAND, registered as Nos. 60 and 143 in the British Consulate, measuring 15 *mow* 7 *fun* (more or less) bounded on the East by Church Street with a frontage of 129 feet, on the South by North Gate Street with 488 feet and on the West by the Barrier Road with 235 feet; with the excellent *Dwelling House, Godowns,* and all other Buildings thereon, at present occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS.

The premises can be viewed on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays* from 5 *a* 7 o'clock P.M.

TERMS.—*One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, and the balance within seven days of the day of Sale.*

BARNES DALLAS.

3jy Shanghai, 24th June, 1858.

FOR SALE.

WILLIAMS' MIDDLE KINGDOM,
2 vols. with a Map,
ON SALE, AT H. FOGG & Co.'s

tf Shanghae, 14th May, 1858.

FOR SALE.

MAPS of INDIA
City of Delhi.
,, Lucknow.
,, Cawnpore.
Do. CHINA
Canton River.
Plan of Shanghai.
In Books and Sheets.

HALL & HOLTZ.

tf Shanghai, 7th May, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ...	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ...	1.00

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TATHAM'S Sherry.
Port.
Claret,
and Champagne.

Also a few cases of London Stout, *Bass & Co.'s* Pale Ale, and 30 doz. fine Champagne Perry.

NOTT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 11th March, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.

ALSO,

Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.

Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to

E. WARDEN.

tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality. Apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE new and commodious DWELLING HOUSE, containing Twelve Rooms, with Office and Tea Room, situate on the Lot of Land adjoining Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Property. If requisite, a GODOWN can be erected on the East side of the House to suit the Tenant.

For particulars apply to

WM. BROUGHALL.

tf Shanghai, 4th June 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to

E. LOUREIRO.

ft Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE HOUSE and LAND, formerly the Property of Messrs. WETMORE & Co., and now of P. F. RICHARDS & Co. The Premises are in a good locality for the transaction of business with the Chinese, they have a water frontage and are in the principal thoroughfare from the City to the Foreign Settlement.

For particulars apply to

Messrs. GILMAN & Co., *Foochow.*
or Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1858.

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT HONGKONG
FOR SALE.

ALL that piece or parcel of GROUND with THREE DWELLING HOUSES erected thereon, known by the name of "ALMACK PLACE" bounded on the North by Wellington Street, on the West by Aberdeen Street, on the South by Gage Street and on the East by two closes of land registered in the Land Office as Nos. 11 and 97 and containing in the whole 18,798 square feet, and registered in the Land Office as No. 13. The property is situated in the centre of the city and is held for the residue of a term of 999 years commencing on the 23d of April, 1844, at an annual ground rent of £42.12.6.

For further particulars, apply at the *North-China Herald* Office, Shanghai.

tf Hongkong, 19th March, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling HOUSE and GODOWNS, at present occupied by Messrs. DALLAS & Co.

Apply to

SAML. BROWN.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1858.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street*, occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.

tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ... Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards, ... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,
ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,
Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

H. EVANS,
Bread and Biscuit Baker, Cook and Confectioner.
SHIPS' BREAD KILN-DRIED.
N.B.—Wedding Cakes, Muffins and Crumpets, Luncheon and Wine Biscuits, Pic-Nic Pies.

UNION HOTEL & RESTAURANT.
PROPRIETORS
EVANS, SUTTON & Co.
N.B.—Private Quoit Ground and Bowling Green.
Premises opposite to the British Consulate.

F. PEARSON,
General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

E. A. REYNOLDS,
Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

ALGAR & STREET,
Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain D. G. Munro, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 14th July, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. of *Monday, the 12th July*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 29th June, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Interest, and Responsibility of the late Mr. T. C. BEALE, and of Mr. H. A. INCE ceases on this day.

DENT, BEALE & Co.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1858.

MR. E. WEBB is a partner in our Firm, and will conduct our business, under the same name and style at *Shanghai.*

DENT & Co.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1858.

WITH reference to the above, the Style and Firm of Dent, Beale & Co., ceases from this date.

DENT, BEALE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day re-established at *Canton* his business as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent*, in which Mr. James Benford Deacon is admitted a Partner. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of DEACON & Co.

ALBERT DEACON.
4se Canton, 1st July, 1858.

BUSINESS PREMISES WANTED.

WANTED to rent on lease or to purchase, commencing possession at any period of the present or ensuing year, a commodious Dwelling House and Godowns in a central situation. Apply by letter to B. H. C. at this Office or privately to the Editor.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of Millinery, Ladies and Children's Summer Dresses and other Goods; French Boots and Shoes; Baby Linen, Toys, &c., &c.

Chez. Madame WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Floating Chapel Services, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday-noon*, in each week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......May 10	Singapore.	......June 12
Bombay,	......May 31	Hongkong,	......June 22
Calcutta,	......May —	Gulf of Pecheli,	..June 19
Galle,	........June 22	New York,	.......April 23

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 2d July, 1858.		*Ending 2d July, 1857.*	
June,				
26,—	*Max.* 84	*Min.* 73	*Max.* 85	*Min.* 73
27,—	83	75	90	77
28,—	87	74	90	76
29,—	85	75	90	78
30,—	82	73	85	70
July,				
1,—	82	72	75	75
2,—	75	69	85	78

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

EXCHANGE.

On London, no quotations. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills, 3 days sight, Rs 288; *on Bombay*, Bank Bills, Rs. 288, per 100 Shanghai Taels.

Opium.	Taels.
Malwa, *New* (soft) business very dull..	470 *a* 475
do. (hard) do. do. ..	478 *a* 483
Patna, *New*	513
do. *Old*	528

◆

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Norna*, Mrs. Kirby & family.

Departed.—Per *Aden*, Mr. & Mrs. Boyd; Messrs. C. Dinier, E. F. Duncanson, and J. Hallpike; Commander F. Harrison Smith, and Capt. Chihachoff. Per *Yangtze*, Mr. R. Gerrard. Per *Hellespont*, for Fuchau, Mr. and Mrs. Maclay and 4 children; Mr. Doolittle and child; Mr. Darlancourt; for Hongkong, Messrs. Downie, *Orme*, and Paton.

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The *Formosa* with the next outward mail is appointed to leave on the morning of the 14th inst. at day-light, corresponding with the Packet to leave Hongkong on the 24th. Letters by her are calculated to arrive in London *viâ* Marseilles on the 13th of September and *viâ* Southampton on the 20th idem; answers, therefore, should be received by the mail leaving on the 25th September which ought to arrive in Shanghai on the 19th November.

The inward mail of 25th May will be due on the 15th inst. by her we should received replies to letters dispatched from on the 21st of March.

The latest news from Cheh-kiang respecting the rebels describe them as in full possession of the prefecture city and department of Chuchau. They have repaired the fortifications of the city of Chuchau and some of the other towns in the department as well as fortified the several mountain passes in the latter. Bands of their soldiers have levied the land tax due for this year by the people to the government, which they have conveyed to the city of Chuchau and the leader has apparently made this place his head-quarters in the province. We have not heard of any further hostile operations of the rebels in Cheh-kiang against the imperialists who on their side have not disturbed them, since the cool weather ceased. It is now apparent to the people of Cheh-kiang that the long-haired rebels have resolved to keep possession of part of the province by the pains they are taking in fortifying themselves in Chuchau. As the protestant missionaries have for the last five years been in the habit of traveling through the department of Chuchau and the adjoining ones, we hope to get reliable information respecting the rebels now in that province, and not remain in the dark respecting these people as we have been regarding those who were in Chin-kiang and who are now in possession of Nanking.

There is much reason to fear that a deep-laid plan of piracy has been in practice at this port, easy to be accomplished without detection, and likely to continue and be extended with impunity whilst the mere *pro formâ* routine is observed as the measure of official duty, and so little concern is shown about matters that involve more trouble than is compulsory for the retention of office.

Mr. Frederick Wayland a licensed pilot on this station left his residence on the 7th ultimo in a pilot boat belonging to Mr. Freeman with the intention of going down the river in search of a vessel to bring in. On the following morning he went on board the light ship and on leaving her again in the afternoon of the same day he told the Captain he should remain outside until he fell in with a ship.

Two days after this he was seen by one of the Foreign pilots and on the 13th by a Chinese pilot, since which date nothing was heard of him until the 23d; when the owner of the boat learned, through one of the Chinese pilots, that the *lowda* (sailing master) of Mr. Wayland's boat had been seen in Shanghai on the previous evening. In company with the Chinese pilot Mr. Freeman then went to the *lowda's* house; he was not found there, and his wife said she did not know where her husband was; that he had told her that the pilot boat had been run into by a ship on the night of the 17th while at anchor about 20 miles outside of Gutzlaff, and that he alone escaped by jumping overboard, taking a hatch with him, by means of which he floated until he drifted ashore on the main land and then walked up to Shanghai.

As Mr. Wayland was a British subject Mr. Freeman went to H. B. M. Consul and stated to him the suspicious circumstances attending the case, requesting that the *lowda* might be arrested. In the evening of the same day he was found and placed in the English jail where Mr. Freeman and another gentleman, who acted as interpreter, saw and questioned him as to his being in Shanghai and the disappearance of Mr. Wayland. He said that on the 17th of last month whilst the pilot boat in question was at anchor about 25 miles outside Gutzlaff they were attacked by three pirate boats having on board some 50 men who rushed on board armed with knives, burst in the cabin door crying "kill," "kill," "money," "money";—that he jumped overboard taking with him a hatch, upon which he drifted 36 hours and was washed on to the main land and walked up to Shanghai.

On the following day he was examined at the British Consulate and discharged.

There was something so mysterious in the circumstance of the *lowda* having returned to Shanghai without calling to see the owner, whom he knew had an interest in the boat, having previously received his wages from him, and in the discrepancy between his story and that of his wife, that Mr. Freeman's suspicions induced him to lay a complaint before the U. S. Consul and have the *lowda* arrested for destroying his boat. He was secured on the following evening, and on the next day Mr. Glover U. S. Consul and Mr. Freeman took him into the city and handed him over to the Taoutai who has him now in custody and has promised to have the matter thoroughly investigated.

The fact that dictated the opening remarks of this article is startling. It has been ascertained that this Chinaman was at different times the *lowda* of three boats where the pilots have disappeared in the same mysterious manner.—Mr. Linklater, Mr. Dibble and Mr. McKellar, the former about four and the second about two years ago, and the latter only a few months since. It was supposed the boats had been wrecked or taken by pirates, all that is known is, they went out in search of vessels to pilot in and have not been heard of since.

But for the sedulity of a private individual this case would have been disposed of summarily by the *fiat* of Consular authority. A person is sent before the British Consular Court suspected of a criminal offence against a British subject,—his own deposition is the only evidence taken, as there is no charge and no witnesses, the technical requirements of the law are, we suppose, complied with, and the man is discharged. The American Vice-Consul, takes the trouble to hear and enquire into certain circumstances that strengthen the suspicion of guilt; on the requisition of the owner of the boat he has the *lowda* re-arrested on a charge that his Court can take cognizance of, and hands the prisoner over to the Chinese authorities who find sufficient cause to keep him in custody on the criminal charge until the case is thoroughly investigated.

There is now some reason to expect that the death of Mr. McKellar as well as Mr. Wayland, both British subjects, will be avenged through the interposition of the U. S. Consul, who did not shrink from responsibility and trouble in a case of such grave nature.

Although the case has been discharged from the British Consular Court, we hope Her Majesty's Consul will yet interest himself to ascertain how far the suspicions are justifiable that the prisoner is implicated in the mysterious disappearance of his countrymen.

Some of the crew of the boat have been seen at Woosung, and in Shanghai, and it is to be hoped they may be arrested. The Taoutai has shown every desire to have the case thoroughly enquired into since it has been laid before him.

On the 30th ultimo a number of Chinese keeping gambling shops and houses of disreputable character lodged a complaint at the Police Station against the Interpreter to that establishment for extorting money under a promise of protection. The parties produced their books as evidence of the payments; among the entries the name of one, if not more, foreigner's servant appeared, who probably presumes on the position of his master for immunity from punishment for such practices. The case was taken before H. M. Consul who reprimanded the Defendant and desired Mr. Clifton, the Superintendent of Police, to discharge him from service.

It is gratifying to be able to promise some amusement to relieve the dullness which pervades our Settlement. Mr. Martin Simonsen, Solo violinist, attached to the court of the King of Denmark intends shortly to pay a visit to Shanghai for the purpose of giving a series of concerts. This *artiste* is making professional tour of the world and was in Singapore in the middle of the last month, *en róute* to China. He has appeared at the three presidencies of India, the Mauritius, Ceylon and elsewhere on his voyage out. We find a notice in the Ceylon and Madras newspapers of his successful performances. At the former place, patronized by the Governor, Sir Henry Ward, his concerts were given in the Council Chamber; and at Madras, in the Banguetting Hall, in the presence of the Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the Secretaries, the Archdeacon, the heads of departments, and all the elite of the presidency, including, of course, the ladies. On these occasions his wonderful execution appears to have so charmed the audience that we look forward with delight to the treat promised to us, and we doubt not our community particularly those possessing musical talent, will extend to Mr. Simonsen a hearty and substantial greeting.

LOSS OF THE "CAIRNSMORE."

The British ship *Cairnsmore*, of Liverpool, John Bragg, master, was totally lost on the 26th ulto., as reported in our *Daily Shipping and Commercial News* of 28th. She left Hongkong on the 16th of June bound to Shanghai with 14,894 bags of Rice. On the 25th, having taken a pilot on board and being within sight of the Saddle Islands, as the weather became very thick and foggy, it was found necessary to anchor; the following are extracts from the Log-book of the ship:—

"25th June, 1858, 11 p.m.—Very thick and foggy, came to an anchor with starboard Bower anchor and 45 fms. cable 1st quarter ebb Tide in 17¼ fms. water. Wind light from the S.S.E. A barque to anchor close on the starboard quarter. Midnight light winds from the S.S.E. and foggy thick weather with a small drizzling rain (26th) 4 a.m. The cable appeared to grind under the ships bottom, 10 minutes afterwards the ship struck 3 or 4 times on a rock very heavily. Sounded and found 14 fms. water on the starboard side and 3 fms. of water on the port side in the Gangway. Sounded the pump and found 8 feet of water in the aft compartment of the ship, and the fore hold filling, and the ship going down very fast, found it impossible to do anything towards saving the ship from sinking. got all the boats over the side, expecting the ship to go down ordered the crew into the boats and pulled off from the ship. 7 a.m. the ship completely under water forward, the water half way up the fore-mast and aft to the main rigging. At noon the *Cairnsmore* broke in two pieces by the mainmast. Ships head after she came to an anchor was south. At 1 a.m. S.W.—At 2 a.m. West.—At 3 a.m. N.W. and at 4 a.m. when the ship struck N.N.W. to North. Mr. Tucker had the watch from 12 to 4 a.m. the lead was hove at 2 a.m. and had 15¼ fms. water soft bottom."

H. I. M. S. *La Place* brought the master and crew to Woosung. We are not certain of the exact position of the rock, but expect to be able to give it in our next issue.

(Communicated.)

Commerce, *Re*-productive: and Commerce, *Non*-productive.

To assert that commerce is capable of being made to serve either one or the other of these ends, is but to say it is subject to those re-tributive laws by which all events in Creation are governed; but to *expect* that the world's traffic would be ordered *in conformity with the dictates of this truth*, presupposes man past the influences of his nature, and less mindful of his own self-interest than this enlightened age generally receives credit for.

Effects of such momentous gravity however, if they can with any truth be said in ~~operation in the machinery of commerce, would scarcely we think be considered a subject for study either unprofitable or uninteresting, upon the dawn of this new era in Eastern Trade; nor have we occasion to search far from our own Hong gates for incidents, which, taken in connection with this People and this Country, will give direction to our Work.~~

With these few words, and in all earnestness on behalf of the *true* prosperity and *best* interests of commerce in the East, we leave the subject; simply suggesting calm reflection upon the following analysis of the past years Trade at Shanghai:—

Estimated value of Imported merchandise into Shanghai for the year ending 31st December 1857, including Cotton and Woollen manufactures, Metals, and sundry articles of Chinese production, ...	£4,936,861*
Estimated value of Opium sold from Shanghai during the same period, ...	£4,442,385†

Oh! ye Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield men, what wonder your hopes of inexhaustibility in Chinese demand have been blighted! And Oh! thou "special correspondent," so full of light on topics *more acceptable* to certain English ears, whence your silence here!

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* *Re-productive.*

† *Non-productive. Query Destructive.*

THE PEI-HO.

The Anchorage.—The Bar.— The River.—Ta-koo.

The outer anchorage for large ships lies about eight miles easterly from the entrance to the river. At this distance the soundings give only about 25 feet at low water, spring tides. The bottom has been found, by experiment to be of soft mud for about three feet, and then hard clay.

As to the tides which sweep over the bar, some nautical observers would tell you that "the flood and ebb both set to the northward;" which we take to be another way of saying that the tide-wave which enters in through the *Mia-tau* Strait sweeps round the southern coast of the Gulf, and continues its course uninterruptedly onward past the entrance of the river, and spends itself on the western and northern shores. This seems to furnish a sufficient explanation of the somewhat perplexing phenomena of the tides in the region between the anchorage and the river; though there are other observations to be made on the influence of the strong and sudden winds which are said to blow here fitfully, and to have a very powerful effect on these shallow waters. Add to this, that a N.W. wind frequently brings off clouds of sandy dust, and that the mirage causes strange visions of hazy land to the northward, distorted sun-sets in the west, with misplaced junks in every direction, and some idea may be formed of the outer anchorage in the months of May and June.

Of the Bar it is not worth while to attempt any minute description. It is enough to say that it spreads itself, like an elevated plateau, all around the entrance of the river, leaving a depth of not more than 18 inches to 2 feet of water at low tide, even in that part which is, by courtesy, called "the channel:" at high tide, it barely gives 10 feet of water in the deepest part.

Once over, however, and deep water is found again; which can be carried, at an average of—say three fathoms, all the way up to *Tien-tsin*: only in one place, a few miles this side of the city, in the neighbourhood of some brick kilns, is there a shallow place requiring that the tide should be waited for in order to pass it. It has been named "Cormorant Point," and gives about seven feet soundings at low water. The whole distance from the Forts to the city, by the river (which is exceedingly tortuous in its course) has been estimated at about seventy miles.

The first impression one gets on entering the *Pei-ho* is the universal prevalence of mud. Mud Forts at the entrance, mud flats around, mud banks on either side, mud houses on the banks, and mud plains beyond. Certainly a less pleasing scene could hardly be imagined. The almost entire absence of vegetation for some distance up has a very unprepossessing effect; and when one does catch a glimpse of some straggling rows of newly-planted trees, it is evident that arduous cultivation is the price at which the productions of this hardy soil must be purchased.

The large village of *Ta-koo*, with its two wings of *Tsong-koo* and *Se-koo*, is the first and indeed the only place of any importance met with on the route. A stroll through the long line of street which follows the bend of the river only shows a a succession of small dwellings and indifferent shops, interspersed with occasional buildings of larger dimensions, which appear to be either store-houses or official residences. Of these latter, the materials are chiefly of an ill-burnt brick; while the former are almost universally of mud. Well constructed, however, and generally in good repair. Few are to be seen that look dilapidated, and the interiors appear as if they might be really comfortable is cold weather.

The better appartments are papered, and have flat ceilings, constructed quite curiously of slight open bamboo work, on the top of which matting is laid. But the best arrangement for comfort is the raised platform of brick-work which fills up one end of the appartment. The family cooking apparatus is placed in the court outside, and is so arranged that its flue is made to pass under and though this platform, imparting a good amount f heat to the whole room and making the platform itself a most enticing place for sitting or sleeping on. This kind of arrangement seems to be universal, and gives one a favorable impression of the ingenuity and economy of the people who employ it.

Ta-koo itself (as may be seen at a glance) is nothing more than a large fishing village, and a rendezvous for junks just come in from a two weeks' voyage. It is hardly a *Piræus* or an *Ostia*; and even in the event of foreign trade gaining access to the *Pei-ho*, it is not likely that vessels which could pass the Bar would stop short of *Tien-tsin*; of which city some particulars shall be mentioned in our next notice.

OBSERVER.

The following is furnished by an intelligent native who recently travelled from Shanghai to Peking:—

Itinerary from Wang-kea Yung at the Yellow River to Peking.

85 *le* to Chung-hung tseeh, a noted market place in the district of Taou-yuen, where a brisk trade is carried on.

50 *le* to Yang-kwa tseih, belonging to the district of Suh-tseen, where there is no rice to be had, but flour of the best quality.

40 *le*, cross the Woo-hwa river, on which is the debris of a seventy-arch stone bridge; now the bed of the river is dry land, and the bridge is a dilapidated ruin.

50 *le* to She-woo on the border of Wei-hwuy district, a deserted village, consisting chiefly of untenanted houses.

60 *le* to Hung-hwa poo, a place in the district of Tan-ching in Shan-tung, consisting of some miserable shops.

40 *le* pass the city of Tan-ching, where the walls are in a state of ruin; there is no business done outside the city, and it is customary for travellers to drive right through without stopping.

60 *le* to Lo-kea chwang in the district of Tan-ching. This stands on a rising ground, with the river Lew winding round in front, and the river E behind.

50 *le* to the prefectural city of E-chow, after which the road becomes hilly and rugged. Public conveyances stop at the southern pass *(nan kwan)*.

90 *le* to Tsing-to sze (Blue camel monastery) in the district of Lan-shan, where there is a bridge spanning two hills, and known by the name of the Blue camel.

50 *le* to To-chwang on the border of E-shwuy district. The soil here is chiefly sand; there being little arable land; the majority of the people wear a famished appearance.

40 *le* pass Mung-yin district city, where a hill forms the wall. There are no signs of activity in the streets of this city; strange looking stones are seen in all directions, and the road is very difficult for carriage travelling.

60 *le* to Gow-yang a village in the district of Sin-tae, lying on the slope of a hill; the number of habitations is inconsiderable.

40 *le* pass the district city of Sin-tae, an insignificant little town, shaded by a forest of trees, and surrounded by a mud wall. The soil is of a yellow colour.

50 *le* to Yang-lew teen, on the boundary of Sin-tae district. Singular hill peaks are seen in all directions; there is no street in the village, and loose stones are lying about in disorder on the road.

45 *le* to Tsuy-kea chwang, a village lying on the slope of a hill. On enquiring of the natives the name of this hill, the traveller is told that it is merely called "The hill."

50 *le* to Tae-gan hill, in the prefecture of Tae-gan. There is a street along the side of the hill, five *le* in length, and a thick forest appears in front.

50 *le* to Teen-tae, within the border of Chang-tsing district. Up to this point the road through the hills has extended to six stages (70—90 *le* each).

90 *le* to Too-kea meaou, also in Chang-tsing district. About 80 *le* beyond Teen-tae, the road emerges from the hill region, and the greater part of the land is cultivated. The country abounds with the pear tree, and the road passes north across a clear running stream. There are several pleasing views in this neighbourhood.

40 *le* pass the district city of Tse-ho, on the southern bank of a river, across which are to be seen the ruins of a stone bridge, indicating various periods of erection, by the state of the remaining portions. From inquiries on the spot, the traveller learns that this which was formerly called the Sung-wang river, now receives the waters of the Yellow river, the bed of which having become higher than the Shan-tung level, the water has been diverted northward, while there is no escapement to the south. Last year during the high tides in autumn, there was another overflow which spread through Shan-tung and Ho-nan.

45 *le* to Yu-ching keaou, a small village distant 4 *le* from the district city of Yu-ching. Here the Shantung customs exhibit a most degraded state of morals.

75 *le* pass the district city of Ping-yang in the prefecture of Tsie-nan. The battlements are very lofty, and the streets much the same as other district cities.

50 *le* to Hwang-ho yae, belonging to Teih-chow. The objects of amusement at the various hamlets are all of a similar character. Few literary men are to be met with.

30 *le* pass Teih-chow, which has a very large city moat; the streets in suburbs present a busy scene, bordering as they do on the Grand canal, with its shipping and wharves; but the water in the canal is not abundant.

18 *le* to Low-tsze meaou, also in Teih-chow. There is a very long street here. When the traveller halts for a stage, he is visited at his hotel by female ballad singers, and guitar players; a custom which prevails along the road for almost 300 *le*, till one reaches the district city Heen, where it ceases.

40 *le* pass the city of *King-chow, in the province of Chih-le*, entering by the south gate, and leaving it by the north. There is nothing remarkable in the streets, and the houses are sparse. In the former part of the journey, the flour is of a better quality than in Keang-nan; but such is not the case here. There is a nine story round pagoda in the city.

30 *le* to Man-ho a hamlet in the district of Cho-te, *merely fit for a resting place.*

60 *le* to Foo-chwang yih in the district of Keaou-ho, where a great trade is carried on, but licentiousness is extremely prevalent. Flour is 5,000 cash the pecul.

70 *le* to Shang-kea lin, the great market place of Heen district. Rice is still to be obtained here, but it is 12.000 cash the pecul.

50 *le* to Urh-shih-le poo, which is under the government of Ho-keen district. For ten days journey past, in every village and city along the road, Mohammedan sign boards are to seen, indicating the eating houses of the faithful. Also in the various emporiums of traffic; through Shan-tung and Chih-le, there are bazaars for commerce over the city walls. Some of these are termed the Shrine of Yuh hwang or the Shrine of Kwan-te, or the Shrine of Wan-chang, or the Shrine of Kwan-yin.

80 *le* to Meaou-chow, in the district of Jin-kew. The principal street is 3 *le* in length. Rice is grown here. There is a raised bank ten *le* in length, which reaches to the south gate of Yung district city, having the Peih water by the side, spanned by a number of bridges, where the fishing boats assemble. The reeds grow extremely profuse. Objects of diversion rival those of Keang-soo; but rice is 12,000 cash a pecul.

70 *le* to Kwan-kea jetty, a hamlet in the district of Sin-ching, *merely fit to pass a night at.*

50 *le* to Ken-kow, a market place in Koo-gan district. There *are rows of willow trees* before and behind the village, and the houses are close together; but rice is 13.000 cash a pecul, and all comes from Meaou-chow.

40 *le*, pass Koo-gan district city, five *le* beyond is the river Hwan, which is crossed by a boat. The road is composed of a fine sand.

25 *le* to Yu-tae, the great market of Yuen-ping district, and a more bustling place than the *city itself.*

50 *le* to Hwang-tsun, a market place in Ta-hing district. *There is no rice to be got here.* On enquiring the cause, the traveller is told that *there has been none there for three years, for* no rice has left the capital, since the recent *distressing state of affairs* has been prevalent there. Flour is 200 cash a pound. 2 *le* beyond the village is a sea wall; this wall taking its various windings is 40 *le* in length, and encloses a *hunting ground*; but this sport is never practised now.

40 *le* reach the Yung-ting gate of the capital, where a toll is demanded from every one entering, which is a monstrous extortion. Civil and military officers and merchants are subject to this imposition, but nothing is required on leaving. Apropos the wild goose dropping her plumes by the way.

WE shall print the above Itinerary with the names of the places in Chinese characters, and present a copy to each of our local Subscribers to guide them on the way to Peking when they undertake the journey.

RUSSIA.

The government of St. Petersburg has just received from the governor of the Russian possessions on the River Amur a very favourable report on the military and commercial situation of the vast territory which has been there definitively annexed to the Russian empire. The extensive works of fortification of Nicolaieff, which is destined to become, in case of need, the centre of operations against China, have not been interrupted by the winter, which is very mild in those countries. Formidable batteries have been raised at the mouth of the Amur, so as to be able to defend the entrance against hostile fleets. "Commerce *during the last year*," *we are informed*, "has acquired an unexpected degree of development. A number of German, American, and Chinese merchants have formed establishments in the town, and a regular line of steamers has been established between Nicolaieff and San Francisco. The discovery of a mine of coal of very good quality in the Island of Sagalien will contribute not a little to extend the navigation of Russia in the Pacific Ocean.—*Home News*, April 9.

The *Patrie* thus depicts the position of the Russian in China:—

Some 10 years ago the Russians crossed the Siberian Alps, and penetrated as far as the banks of the River Amoor, thus conquering without a struggle half of Manchooria. Since the treaty of Paris they have increased their establishments: steamers now ascend the Amoor above 400 leagues. The sensation produced amongst the uncivilised population of Manchooria by this occupation was great, and it extended to the court of Pekin, which demanded explanations from the authorities of that province. The mandarins replied that some miserable barbarians from Siberia had asked their permission to feed their flocks on the pasture lands of Manchooria, and that they had given this permission out of pure humanity. Orders were then given to the mandarins to withdraw this permission, and to expel the barbarians without loss of time. The mandarins thus called upon to act, raised troops, and opened hostilities. They drove back the Cossack outposts without great difficulty, but, according to the latest intelligence, the governor of Eastern Siberia had withdrawn all posts which were unable to offer serious resistance, and was concentrating his troops with the view of marching on the capital of Manchooria, and imposing peace within its walls. Were an Anglo-French expedition to advance on Pekin at the same time as this Russian expedition to the northern provinces, favourable prospects of forcing the court of Pekin to acknowledge the superiority of European civilization would then present themselves.—*Ibid*, April 29.

The recent events in China have been availed of by the Amoor Company to obtain permission to increase their capital, and thus to have it in their power to extend their operations on the northern frontier of China, as well as in the Chinese seas. The Manchoo dynasty are thus likely to be placed between two fires—by the possession of Canton by the British and French troops in the south, and the systematic encroachments of Russia in the north; but while all that is done or intended in the former is made known to everyone, the proceedings in the latter are shrouded in mystery. There is some reason to suppose that transatlantic statemen already possess more of the confidence of the Russian government as to their projects on the Amoor than those of Europe have yet been permitted to enjoy.—*Ibid*, May 10.

(From the Daily Press, June 15.)

A Chinaman having pointed out the spot where five of our unfortunate countrymen who fell into Yeh's hands were buried, their remains were exhumed and examined. No clue however was obtained as to their identity. They had been interred amongst the malefactors in good Chinese coffins, the contents of which were a mass of blackened bones with some clothes, partly Chinese and partly *European*. One of the skeletons had a leg badly shattered. A device on one of the graves was to the effect that it contained the remains of the "white bearded barbarian," but the contents of the coffin warranted *no such indication*. These remains were all sent to Whampoa, and duly interred there.

Some few braves have been apprehended inside the City as spies, and have been recognised and fully indentified. They certainly should be hanged at once, but *we do not suppose they will be.* A flying stationer was also caught, on whose person was found a variety of the literary productions of the faction. One was a reward for heads—$5,000 is the price attached to that of a *Chief, and* graduates to a private—$10 is the reward of an unsuccessful attempt, and $100 to the assassins' relatives in case the villain should be killed in making it.

(From the Friend of India.)

A HOT WEATHER CAMPAIGN.—As it becomes more evident that the work is still to do, the propriety of a hot weather campaign is warmly discussed. It is argued on the one hand that to leave the rebels to themselves for five months is to make rebellion an institution. Rohilkhund is valuable and ought to be cleared. Our prestige already shaken will be still further injured by inaction, and chiefs and classes hitherto faithful will be tempted to try their fortune in one last cast against the British power. It is dangerous to keep up excitement till it has become the habit of the people, to leave authority as its were too long in the equipoise of victory or defeat. The hot weather, too, is the time when all the natives begin to stir. They are too well aware of the hostility of the climate to Europeans, too fully conscious of their own immunity, to leave us to repose. They will, it is argued, organize Rohilkhund as a base, attack on all points at once, and wear out our patience and our men by an incessant guerilla war. From *Umballa to Patna we must remain on the qui vive,* a position as harassing and almost as costly as an active campaign while far less complete in its results. Meanwhile from every part of the country the disaffected will glide by ways on which no European is ever found to the support of the insurgents. *Their numbers always large will be* swelled three fold, and we shall have at last to conquer a province covered with intrenchments. The events of July shew that Europeans can fight, *march and triumph during the hot weather*, and there is no reason for delay which is not counterbalanced by *the advantages of promptitude.* We are losing revenue, losing order, losing the respect *produced by the unbroken traditions of a hundred* years. Above all, every month's delay increases *the greatest of our dangers, the chance of a leader* arising in the country. There may be a Hyder Ali in the ranks. It is a fact without a parallel that among a hundred thousand men all trained to arms, all released *from forms*, all anxious *to be* led, no leader has appeared, no man with a brain above that of a vulgar dacoit. We cannot be assured that this unparalleled advantage before *which that of numbers is as nothing, shall be* always on our side.

On the other side it is urged that a hot weather campaign can result only in an expenditure of blood. If we had the force to bring the war to a sudden and final termination it might be advisable enough. That is not certain, and we may but repeat the scenes witnessed for the last twelve months. Everywhere on all occasions we have been victorious in battle, and everywhere our force has been too small to reap the full advantage of success. At Delhi the rebels got away. At Futtehpore, Cawnpore, even at Badshagunge we were unable to annihilate. The garrison of Lucknow is streaming North, West, and South. What guarantee have we for better success in Rohilkhund. The Army which barely invested Lucknow will scarcely invest a province. To say we can thrash Khah Bahadoor Khan wherever we meet him is to substitute phrases for realities. Of course we can. But Bahadoor Khan flying Southward with his rabble is just as dangerous as Bahadoor Khan granting sunnuds, levying revenue, and playing host to the Nana at Bareilly. In neither place is he dangerous to the Empire, but in both cases he he and order cannot exist together. Is it not then wiser to wait, save our troops, apply to England for yet larger aid, and then with an Army brought up to the highest point of efficiency and triple *strength, with the weather in our favour,* and five months for our plans, pour an overwhelming power into Rohilkhund? In either case, resistance or flight, the hot weather will melt our troops like snow. Of the Delhi force a clear third were at one time in hospital. Who does not remember *how in one week* Havelock's force melted into air, and the little Army of 1,300 men was reduced first to 700 then to 500. Are we likely to be more exempt? We may be, but any one who glances *at the lists of the P. and O.* Company's ships will see how frightfully the fatigues and exposure of six months have struck the officers, always from their temperance the last to suffer. This is perhaps the greatest danger of all. The Europeans must be preserved, lest at the end of the hot weather we find *ourselves with* new enemies on our hands, a new and more terrible struggle still to be commenced. We do not know that the rebels will gain strength by our pause. It is just as probable that their courage *may ooze out*, that they may quarrel among themselves, that seeing the North West tranquillized and garrisoned they may feel isolated and discouraged. At all events the evils of delay *are problematical*, those of the hot weather campaign apparently inevitable.

The dispute must be settled by a soldier. To outsiders calmly observing our position the balance of evidence is in *favour of delay*.—April 8.

The *Englishman* contains a most spirited account of the operations at Jhansee. It appears that the relieving force exceeded *twenty thousand*, commanded by a brother of the Nana, a man apparently of some military skill. *The great* attack was delivered on the 2nd April, one division of the enemy assailing Sir Hugh Rose *in front,* and the other in rear. After a brisk cannonade during which the rebels displayed unwonted firmness the Horse Artillery and Cavalry came to the front, and the Cavalry charged. The sepoys threw themselves into squares, repulsed two successive charges. A third however delivered at once on the flank and front made them waver, and they retreated in confusion. They however made another stand, but were again driven into flight, and in the attempt to cross the river hundreds were drowned. The other division was less successful. They had the river to cross, and, were charged by H. M.'s 68th who with some 40 Dragoons, drove them again apparently across the river. Next day nothing was done, but on the 3rd the order was given for the assault. The city was attacked on all sides, and in spite of ladders breaking, and the desperate resistance of the enemy, we succeeded in the escalade. So desperate however was the struggle that only one officer of the 86th escaped unwounded. The Palace, defended by some 3,000 men was next carried, but as the 86th entered, the sepoys who throughout displayed the courage of desperation blew up the Magazine. Five officers killed, 20 wounded, and some two hundred men made up the heavy loss of the three days. Nearly 3,000 of the enemy have been killed, and enormous plunder was abandoned. The fort fell the next day, and the Ranee escaped with 2,000 followers, and flung herself across the Culpee Road. The remainder of the garrison have also retreated to Culpee, and the number is estimated officially at twelve thousand prepared to resist attack. The affair appears to have been singularly well conducted, and Sir Hugh Rose deserves the highest commendation. With less than 5,000 men, he in three days defeated an Army four times his own, took their guns, carried a walled city by escalade, and slew a number of the enemy nearly equal to his own.—*Ibid*, April 22.

The Senaputtee Rajah has *disclosed the whole* of the conspiracy barely frustrated in the Bombay Presidency. He has been condemned to death for maintaining a treasonable correspondence with the Nana and sentenced to be hanged. He however petitioned that the *sentence might* be commuted, *he did not wish to be hanged*, but would much rather be blown away from a cannon. It was impossible to alter the sentence, and so the Rajah was told. The announcement had such an effect that *he immediately confessed*. *His disclosures* are most important, and have implicated many Native Chiefs. The whole of the Europeans in the Presidency were to have been put to the sword. The statement which we have seen in the *Poona Observer* is correct, and the facts were known to the Government of Bombay months ago.—*Ibid.*

A correspondent of the *Phœnix* calls attention to the statement of Mr. Morris, the managing editor of the *Times*, that the circulation of the *Times* could so increase as to render the advertising sheet a dead loss. The statement is perfectly correct, and arises from the fact that the advertising receipts are fixed, whilst the cost of the paper on which the advertisements are printed may swallow up all profits. The *Phœnix* mentions a German paper in which the advertising sheet did eat up the profits of the journal. When our journal reaches the number of 9600 then the advertisements will only pay the cost of the paper, while the printing will be a dead loss.—*Ibid*, Apr. 15.

A correspondent of the *Englishman* says that it is expected that a Subaltern's share of the prize money for the capture of Jhansi will be Rs. 6000. In one hole forty bags, each containing Rs. 2000 were discovered. None of the Rupees were of Government coinage.—*Ibid*, April 29.

The *Englishman* has heard that three members of the ex-King of Oude's family have been shot at Lucknow, we suppose by order of the Chief Commissioner. One of those so shot is a brother of Secunder Hashmut now in Paris.—*Ibid.*

The same Journal recommends that when the native army is reorganized there should be no native officers. He considers them perfectly useless and points out that during the rebellion directly they oposed popular feeling and refused to mutiny, they were utterly powerless.—*Ibid.*

The prize property discovered at Lucknow is said already to amount to a million and a quarter sterling.—*Ibid.*

(From the Times.)

YEH'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Calcutta River, March 17.

I told you in my last letter from Hongkong that I intended to accompany Yeh to his place of captivity.

I cannot tell whether the public mind of England will take such interest in this man Yeh as I have taken. I have caught at the opportunity of accompanying him in this voyage as a chance of studying Chinese character which has never before happened, and which may not soon recur.

Hitherto we have been told, and truly told, that we cannot judge the ruling class of Chinese from the coolies, the compradors, and the traders with whom we are brought into contact, nor from the half educated "teachers" who are retained upon a scanty pittance by our sinologues, nor from the occasional interviews we have had with high Mandarins. I have been shut up for many days with *the* great Chinaman of the present day. Yeh must be hereafter one of the men of Chinese history. He is the second man of the Empire. He has exercised high offices for more than a quarter of a century. He has ruled with an absolute despotism 30,000,000 of souls. His sentences have been tortures, his lightest words have been death. He has been to China what Wentworth was to Ireland, and wished to be to England. *His policy has* been "thorough," and he has been able to work it out in a reign of terror unrestrained. He tells with a coarse laugh that he has himself sentenced to death 100,000 of his countrymen and countrywomen, and he boasts that that estimate must be quadruped if we take into account the towns and villages destroyed by his orders. Yet after this successful career of ruthless energy he suddenly adopted towards us a conduct which appears in our eyes to have had no other qualities than sloth and insolence. He fell, earning from no Englishman the respect due to a gallant enemy, and he lives execrated by every Chinaman as a traitor to the ancient suicide-enjoining traditions of his country. He rose to his great position under a system of competitive examination, and in a State where executive ability alone is supposed to lead to high office, and he is acknowledged to be of the very first excellence in all the learning of China.

Such a man must be a great problem. If I fail to solve it, I may, at any rate, supply to others the materials for a solution. I hope this is sufficient excuse for having constituted myself the Boswell of that terrible Johnson.

In his personal appearance Yeh is a very stout and rather tall man, about five feet eleven, with the long thin Chinese moustache and beard, a remarkably receding forehead, a skull in which what the phrenologists call "veneration" is much developed; a certain degree of rotundity behind the ear, and a moderate development of the back head. Shorn nearly to the crown, and very thinly covered with hair in that part where the Chinese mostly cultivate their hair, our Mandarin offers every facility for craniological examination. His tail is very paltry, very short and very thin. The smallest porker in China has a better tail than her highest Mandarin.

His face is heavy. There is *more* chin than you usually see in a Chinaman—more jowl and jaw, indicative of will and obstinacy. The nose is long and flat, the nostrils forming one side of a very obtuse angle. Seen in profile the nose is very remarkable and very ugly; in the front face this, the most simial expression of the man's countenance, is mitigated. The eye—that round slit Mongolian eye—is the most expressive feature of the man who is sitting opposite to me, and looking rather suspiciously at me as I am now writing. In his ordinary mood there is only a look of shrewdness and quick cunning in this, the only mobile feature of his face; but I have seen him in the turning moments of his life, when those eyeballs glared with terror and with fury. He has a large protruding mouth, thick lips, and very black teeth, for, as he remarks, "it never has been the custom of his family to use a toothbrush." It is, however, a very common custom in some Chinese *families*, as any one *may see* who walks the streets of Canton and notices the coolies and small traders at their ablutions.

He does not wear long nails. He says he has been too busy all his life to do so. His hands, as is almost universally the case in China, are small and well shaped. *The same occupations* which have prevented him from growing his nails seem to have kept him *from* washing his hands. I think I can remember, however, that when first taken his nails were of Chinese growth.

No habit of looking at Yeh deadens the feeling of *repulsion* which the expression of his huge face inspires. The English public are by this time *familiar with his features, chiefly through a profile* sketched by Major Crealock at the moment when *he was brought in a prisoner*. This has been copied and recopied and lithographed by the Chinamen of Hongkong, and sent home to England *in hundreds of letters. It has been sometimes thought to be a caricature, and in the lithograph* there is some exaggeration. But the original *sketch is the most striking likeness I ever saw.* I stood at the Major's side while he was pencilling, *and we compared the portrait with the man. It* is true it was taken in a moment of mental terror, while the prisoner's eyes *were ranging round a* large room in quest of a headsman and his sword; but in his quiet moments the expression, although mitigated in degree, is the same in character—a *face of dull, heavy, stolid, impassible cruelty.*

There is strong will, there is dogmatic perseverance, there is immovable inert resistance, but there is no active courage in that face, nor in that heart. When Captain Key seized him his vast carcass shook with terror, and he completely lost all presence of mind. *Perhaps* this is not to be much wondered at. Fifty blue-jackets, with drawn swords and revolvers, were dancing round him like madmen, flourishing their cutlasses, throwing up their hats, and cheering at the top of their voices. He might well believe that his last moment was come. But a man who had sent so many thousands to their great account might be expected to meet his own fate with dignity. Yeh was not equal to this. He shook, he made gestures of submission, he denied his identity, he would have fallen had not Captain Key held him up. *In the presence of the Admirals his fright* was ill-concealed by an assumption of impudence. When Captain Hall took him on board the *Inflexible* he trembled violently as he went up the ladder, and when on board he eagerly inquired whether he was to be put to death. As soon as he had ascertained that it was not our custom to kill our prisoners he seemed quite contented. As he had previously considered his death certain, so he now became convinced of his absolute security. *During all these early scenes*, however much he suffered from the infirmity of bodily fear, his arrogance never, after the first moment, forsook him. I have in a former letter related his behaviour to the Admiral when interrogated by him as to the fate of Cooper and other European captives. This, however, was the impudence of despair. When Captain Hall took him off in his boat he refused to sit by his side in the stern sheets, but squatted on the thwart opposite, thereby rendering it necessary to lay in the No. 8 oar, but still not avoiding frequent digs in the back from the knuckles of No. 7 oars-man.

As soon as he became composed on board the *Inflexible* he took up those childish tricks which have sometimes embarrassed our diplomatists by their simple impudence. He had come off to the ship solely to see Lord Elgin, and wondered he had not kept his appointment. He had determined not to wait for him much longer. He refused his autograph when Sir John Bowring, with doubtful taste, asked him for it, because he said it was impossible to write an indifferent sentence in Chinese —every word can be distorted to some hidden meaning. The Chinese Minister *evidently* believed that we considered him still as a person from whom a treaty might be obtained, and he was prepared to make a good diplomatic fight.

At first he treated Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter appointed to attend him, with infinite rudeness and contempt. He was magnificant and theatrical in his answer to Lord Elgin's message communicating to him that he was to go to Calcutta. He refused all conversation, telling Mr. Alabaster that he knew he was a spy put over him to report all he might say. Mr. Alabaster, of course, replied that he was not a spy, but a public servant; and that Yeh, himself a great officer, must know that it was his duty to report to his superiors. In one of the earliest interviews I had with him I was careful to make him understand the functions which I was discharging. Mr. Alabaster exhibited to him a copy of *The Times*, at the size whereof he seemed greatly astonished. I told him that the learned men of the Western world were much perplexed upon questions of Chinese government and philosophy, and that I should consider myself fortunate if he thought fit through me to inform them upon these subjects. At this time his reply was usually *either a grunt or a grin*; he answered my appeal with a grunt.

The uncomfortable state of suspicion gave way under the judicious treatment of the high authorities. *When found that Lord Elgin took no* notice of him, unless to send curt messages inquiring after his personal comfort,—when he saw that, while treating him with all respect, and doing all he could for his convenience, Captain Brooker paid no attention to where he sat, or what he wore, or how he demeaned himself,—when he discovered that no one wished to make him sign any treaty, or to question him upon topics which he declined to enter upon, he gradually relaxed. I think that before we left Hongkong he had recognized his true position; and had convinced himself that the treatment he received was only the respect accorded to a prisoner of high rank, whose powers for good or for evil had passed away. He gave up playing the high Mandarin, conversed with affability upon indifferent subjects, preferred a request for a daily ration of six pounds of fresh pork, presented a portion of his stock of oranges to the Ward-room mess, and begged to be allowed to send for a full supply of Chinese tobacco.

Up to this time the only occasions upon which he manifested any vivacity were upon discussions as to his food. His Chinese cook was sent for, and arrived at the last moment with great stores of Chinese comestibles, to his immense satisfaction. Visitors annoyed him. He was, or pretended to be, much shocked at the dress of an English lady. He kept his eyes studiously turned *from her, and remarked afterwards that her throat* was not covered. Mr. Alabaster showed him some portraits in an *Illustrated News* of ladies in ball-room dress. Yeh was scandalized; that women should wear bedgowns was proper, but that they should be painted in their bedgowns was atrocious.

When left alone he would climb up to the stern-ports and look out upon Hongkong, but he never could be prevailed upon to say any more of the city of Victoria than that it was "Hao," "Good." If any one came down while he was looking out he returned gravely to his seat, rather annoyed at being detected in so undignified a curiosity.

Yeh is in his private life a very respectable Chinaman. He is entirely free from all suspicion of those detestable habits common to his countrymen, and for which even the virtuous Keying was but too notorious. He smokes no opium; his ordinary drink is only warm tea; he uses samshu only as amedicine. He has sent his only wife, under the protection of his father, to his native village. He spoke of his concubines, but, as I could not tell how far it might be wrong in his eyes to show curiosity on this topic, I did not learn their number or destination. He has no son, but has adopted a nephew, who is now 24 years old, and is pursuing his studies at Pekin.

He eats twice a-day of four or five succulent dishes, and he has the good sense to eat rice with each dish, not reserving it for the end of the dinner, as the Chinese do at their feasts. He drinks nothing while eating.

His devotions consist of sitting in the posture of a Chinese idol, his legs crossed, and his face to *the east*. He remains in an abstructed state for about ten minutes, and the act of devotion is accomplished. When he first came on board he he retired into this contemplative state several times a-day. He afterwards became much more remiss, *and once a-day appeared to suffice him.* He uses no idol, and when asked whether he wished for any facilities for performing his devotions *privately*, *replied* that he wanted nothing of the sort. I imagined that this was an act of devotion *according to the custom* of the higher sect of the Buddhists; but one day, when he was in special *good humour*, he condescended to explain why he turned himself to the east, instead of to the west, which is the birth-place of Buddha. He said if he were praying he should turn to the west; but he is not praying. He turns to the east because the east is the "sêug chi"—the principle of life, as the west *is the principle of death.* He says the four cardinal points agree with the four seasons —the north is the winter, the south is the summer, the east is the spring, and the west is the autumn We asked him what Taoli this was, "Confucian?" "Yes." "Buddhist?" "Yes." "Taouist?" "Yes. *It is more ancient even than* Confucius. It is the ancient ceremonial of China." "Are the Taoli of Confucius and Buddha and Laotzü all subordinate to the ancient Taoli of China?" "Yes; they are all included in it. *From* the time there was an east there was this Taoli."

In the practice of that virtue which we Westerns are glad to rank next to godliness Yeh is certainly not conspicuous. A more undesirable messmate for the commander of a ship of war can scarcely be imagined. *He spits*, he smokes, he eructates, and he blows his nose with his fingers. Captain Brooker has taught him the comfort of a pocket handkerchief, but not to use it for this purpose. *His daily ablutions consist of a slight rubbing of the face with a towel moistened in hot water* He has a horror of fresh air, and while in Chinese waters never willingly went on deck. He loved to have the ports closed and the skylight down.

He wears thickly padded stockings, the long, *blue sleeved, quilted cape*, and *blue pantaloons* tied at the ankle, common to all Chinamen. He boasts that he has worn his outer coat for 10 years, and its appearance justifies his assertion; it is stiff with grease. When we drew near to Singapore, within one degree of the line, the heat became frightful. His practice then was, while steaming from libations of hot tea, to strip off his coat and sit in his long yellow grass cloth shirt, wet and discoloured—a most disgusting object.

Once, after six weeks' confinement, he gravely intimated his intention of taking a bath; and he was eagerly reminded of what he had been more than once informed, that there was a most comfortable bathroom on deck, quite at his daily service. That was not at all Yeh's idea of a bath. The cabin was given up to him and his domestics, and a small pan of boiling water. We all hoped that he had cleansed himself, but when we saw him again he was wearing his old greasy, unwashed jacket.

Considerable alarm was at one time entertained as to whether the great man did not encourage a class of parasites not usually tolerated by great men. Mr. Alabaster saw to his horror an unknown, but most suspicious insect, crawling within the sacred precints of the captain's cabin. It was not by the Mandarin's agency that the action of Peter Pindar's great epic was re-enacted on board the *Inflexible*. Yeh's retinue consists of a cook, a barber, two waiting servants, and a military attendant. This last person we with our usual absurd practice of dignifying Chinamen with European titles call an aide-de-camp. He is a military Mandarin of the sixth degree. He is also a dirty fellow, doing menial offices about the person of his chief, and messing with the other servants upon the meats that go from his master's table. If he were an Englishman we should call him at best a soldier servant, or an orderly.

After Yeh had manifested his acquaintance with entomology, the "aide-de-camp" and the domestics were compelled to wash, and some strong hints were thrown out to their master. The washing was grumbled at as a tyranny, and the hints thrown away; so nothing was left but to hope almost against hope that the Mandarin himself is free from vermin, and to continue to scrub the attendants. The southern Chinese are for the most part of cleanly habits; but the northern are dirty. Yeh is from Hupeh, which is one of the five northern provinces.

Yeh sleeps in a recess in the captain's cabin, which he prefers to a separate sleeping berth. He goes to bed about 8 o'clock, and while we are reading or writing, or playing chess, he sleeps the sleep of infancy—an unbroken slumber, apparently undisturbed by visions of widowed women or wailing orphans. This man-killer, after slaying his hundred thousand human beings, enjoys sweeter sleep than an innocent London alderman after a *turtle dinner*. So false are traditions; so false are the remorseful scenes of Greek and Roman and English tragedies.

But, although our great Mandarin is at peace with his own Chinese conscience, he has an evident horror of his living countrymen. He has "lost face" with them, and the greatest fear he has is the being made an exhibition to a Chinese rabble. We were malicious enough to ask whether he would like to go to Hongkong Races He answered, just as the father of a serious family might answer, that it never had been the custom of his family to go to races.

The day before we started many curious people came off to see him, and Yeh became *very* sulky. Sir John Bowring got very little out of his interview. He did not even reciprocate Sir John's compliment of asking him his age; and when Sir John asked whether he could do anything for him, Yeh only remarked that Mr. Alabaster was there, and he would tell him. The Admiral was present at the same time. Yeh is very fond of the Admiral, and spoke to him with more cordiality. The Bishop of Victoria also sought an interview, not wishing, however, to be introduced to him by official title, lest he should be thought to be paying *too much respect to such a man. The fear* was ungrounded, for the Chinaman knows nothing of episcopal rank; and if there is any profession for which a proud Chinese literati entertains a supreme contempt, it is for that of the priesthood of all faiths, Bhuddist *emphatically* included.

(To be continued.)

SHIPS OF WAR
In the Gulf of Pecheli.

Names	Guns	Rate	Commander
—British—			
Banterer (79)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. John Jenkins
Belleisle	6	Hosptl sh	J. R. Rodd
Bustard (92)	4	Gun-boat	Lieut. F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	84	Flag-ship	Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Cormorant	6	Sc-st g-vl	Thos: Saumarez
Coromandel	5	St-vessel	Lieut. S. Douglas
Cruiser	17	Sc-st sl	John Bythesen
Firm (81)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. B. G. W. Nicolas
Furious	16	P-wl st-fri	Sherard Osborn, C.B.
Fury	6	P-wl st-vl	C. T. Leckie
Kestrel (69)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. W. H. Rason
Lee (82)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. Wm. Graham
Leven (84)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. J. S. Hudson
Nimrod	6	Sc-st g-vl	G. P. Mends
Opossum (94)	4	Gun-boat	W. H. Jones
Pique	40	Frigate	Sir F. W. Nicolson, Bart.
Retribution	28	P-wl st-fr	Charles Barker
Sampson	6	P-wl st-fri	Geo. S. Hand
Slaney (83)	5	Gun-boat	Lieut. A. H. Hoskins
Staunch (91)	3	Gun-boat	Lieut. L. Wildman
Woodcock (73)	2	Gun-boat	Lieut. Edwin J. Pollard.
—French—			
Alarme	..	Steamer	
Audacieuse	50	Frigate	Vrignaud
Avalanche	6	Gun-boat	Lafond
Dragonne	6	Gun-boat	Brou
Durance	12	Steamer	Trébuchet
Fusée	6	Gun-boat	de Carpégna
Gironde	..	St-transpt	Jauriguibery
La Place	..	Steamer	Lausse
Meurthe	12	Steamer	Dariès
Mitraille	6	Gun-boat	Berranger
Némésis	50	Frigate	Rr.-Adm: R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Phlégéton	8	Steamer	Lévêque
Prégent	..	Gun-boat	Le Comte d'Osery
Primauguet	8	Steamer	Thoyon
—American—			
Antelope	..	Ch'-str	Lynch
Minnesota	41	St-frigate	S. F. DuPont
Powhatan	..	St-frigate	Commodore J. Tattnell Geo. F. Pearson
—Russian—			
America	6	Steamer	
Askold	44	Frigate	Ounkovskey

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List of Books received this Mail.

662—Chambers (Robert) Domestic Annals of Scotland from the Reformation to the Revolution, 2 vols.—1858.
663—Blanc (Louis) Historical Revelations of 1848.—1858.
664—Fowler (George) Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia, 2 vols.—1858.
665—Morley (W. H.) Administration of Justice in India.—1858.
666—A Lady's Diary of the Siege of Lucknow. —1858.
703—Murray's Hand Books.
France.
Northern Germany.
1197—Staunton (Sir George) The Embassy of Lord Macartney to China, 2 vols.—1797.
Do. Do. Plates and Maps to illustrate above, 1 vol. folio.
1198— Do. Do. Ta-tsing Leu-lee. The Fundamental Laws and Penal Code of China.—1810.
1199—Barrow (John F. R. S.) Travels in China in the Suite of Lord Macartney. —1806.
1200— Do. Do. A voyage to Cochin China in 1792 and 1793 —1806.
1201—Ellis (Henry) The Embassy of Lord Amherst to China, 2 vols.—1818.
1202—Davis (Sir John) Sketches of China during an Inland Journey of Four Month, 2 vols.—1841.
1203—Kelland (Professor) Transatlantic Sketches. —1858.
1204—Letters from Head Quarters or Realities of the War in the Crimea, by a Staff Officer.—1858.
1806—John Halifax, Gentleman.—1857.
1807—Heiress of Vernon Hall.—1858.
1808—Bunbury (Selina) Sir Guy d'Esterre, 2 vols.—1858.
2206—Hayward (A.) Biographical and Critical Essays, 2 vols.—1858.
2209—Essays by Ministers of the Free Church of Scotland.—1858.
2208—De la Motte (Philip H.) The Practice of Photography.—1858.
North British Review.

June 28th, 1858.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
June 25	Imina Brons	Ha. bk.	450	Muller	Whampoa	June 14	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Hongkong	.. 14	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Formosa*	B. str.	750	Munro	do	.. 22	Op., &c.	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent
.. 26	La Place [H.I.M.	str.		Lausse	do	.. 18		
.. 27	Antagonist	B. bark	436	Turner	Swatow	.. 12	Sugar &c.	Jas: Bowman and Co
.. 27	Kate Kearney	B. bark	413	Gill	Singapore	May 26	Coals	Lindsay and Co
.. 27	John Wade	A. ship	639	Chamberlain	Bankok	June 7	Rice	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 27	Friendship	Sin. bk	450	Woodard	Hongkong	.. 13	Sundries	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 27	Norna	B. bark	392	Kirby	do	.. 16	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 27	Ann Key	B. schr	121	Wilson	Bangkok	May 30	do & Sugar	Fletcher and Co
.. 27	Catherina	Ha. bk	246	Hanssen	Macao	June 13	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Shooting Star	Sia. sh	850	Silva	Amoy	.. 14	do	E. Waller
.. 27	Magdalena	B. bark	324	Kofoed	Swatow	.. 17	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 27	Hamlet	A. ship	757	Luraw	Hongkong	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 27	Helena	Da. bk	300	Simons	do	.. 17		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Aganita Adriana	Du. bg	280	Verschuur	Swatow	.. 11		Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 27	Bell Rock	A. ship	767	Harrison	Hongkong	.. 10	Rice	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Palembang	B. bark	549	Morrison	Sing & Swatow		Sugar	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co
.. 27	Moultan	B. ship	429	Pearce	Singapore	May 25	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 27	Harvest Home	B. ship	476	Wright	Hongkong	June 13		Turner and Co
.. 27	Quickstep	A. bark	523	Odell	New York	Mar 13	General	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 28	James Lemon	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Swatow	June 21	Sugar	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 28	Susanne & Elizabeth	Du. bk	598	Omochand	Hongkong	.. 17	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 28	Lucky Star	Sia. bk	400	Shields	do	.. 14	do	E. Waller
.. 28	Lucky Star	A. bark	523	Sweney	do	.. 22	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 28	Mary Spencer	B. ship	479	Fisher	do	.. 14	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 29	Chieftain	B. ship	579	Tocque	do	.. 22	do	Fletcher and Co
.. 29	Ann	A. bark	641	Munro	do	.. 23	Rice, &c.	Isaac M. Bull and Co
.. 29	Cornubia	B. bark	459	Ellison	Swatow	.. 23	Sugar	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 29	Richard Battersby	B. bark	528	Duff	Santubong	.. 10	Spars, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 29	Louisa	B. bark	272	Oliver	Hongkong	.. 21	Rice	Dent and Co
.. 29	Flag of Truce	B. ship	417	Day	Macao	.. 21	Sundries	Order
.. 29	Paragon	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	Hongkong	.. —	do	E. Waller
.. 30	Courser	B. bark	227	Adley	Pen'g & Macao	.. —	Rice, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 30	Alfred the Great	B. ship	664	Wilson	Macao	.. 24	Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 30	Ocean Queen	Sia. sh	600	Anjers	Bangkok	.. 4	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 30	Arabia	B. ship	1022	Forrest	Singapore	.. 12	Timber	Turner and Co
.. 30	Metropolis	Sia. bk		Comstock	Hongkong	.. 14	Rice	Order
.. 30	The Duke	B ship	765	Cameron	do	.. 8	do	Russell and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 26	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 26	Starlight	B. ship	366	Churchill	Swatow	do	Harkort and Co
.. 27	Mary P. Slade	A. bark	199	Crowell	Swatow	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Yang-tze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	do	Dent, Beale and Co
.. 28	Aden*	B. str	812	Bernard	Hongkong	Silk & Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 28	Cowasjee Family	B. bark	327	Davies	Amoy & H'kong	Ballast	P. F. Cama and Co
.. 29	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Fu. & H'kong	Tea & Su	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 29	Phlégéton [H.I.M.	str.		Lévêque	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 29	La Place [H.I.M.	str.		Lausse	Gulf of Pecheli		
.. 30	Julia	B. ship	477	Miller	London	Tea & Silk	Shaw, Bland and Co
July 1	Isabella Hercus	B. bark	569	Mitchell	Manila	Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 1	Sorata	B. bark	373	Richardson	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Blenkin, Rawson and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Aganita Adriana	June27	Du. bg	280	Verschuur	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Alfred the Great	June30	B. ship	664	Wilson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Ann Key	June27	B. schr	121	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	June26	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	June26	B. bark	436	Turner	Jas: Bowman and Co		
Arabia	June30	B. ship	1022	Forrest	Turner and Co		
Beemah	June12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Bell Rock	June27	A. ship	767	Harrison	Siemssen and Co		
Carausius	Feb 14	B. ship	516	Patterson	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 22d
Catherina	June27	Ha bk	246	Hanssen	Siemssen and Co		
Challenger	June23	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	June29	B. ship	579	Tocque	Fletcher and Co		
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Courser	June30	B. bark	227	Adley	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Dennis Hill	June12	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Eureka	June10	A. ship	1041	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	Order		
Formosa	June26	B. str	750	Munro	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	14 inst.*
Friendship	June27	Sin. bk	450	Woodard	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Giovannina	June23	Sard. bg	286	Oneto	Fletcher and Co		
Hamlet	June27	A. ship	757	Luraw	Russell and Co		
Harvest Home	June27	B. ship	476	Wright	Turner and Co.		
Helena	June27	Da. bk	300	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & Macao	Imdt.
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Imina Brons	June25	Han. bk	450	Muller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
John Wade	June27	A. ship	639	Chamberlain	Augustine Heard and Co		
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kate Kearney	June27	B. bark	413	Gill	Lindsay and Co		
Kinaldie	June24	B. ship	757	Nolan	Russell and Co		
Lizzie Jarvis	May 7	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Louisa	June29	B. bark	272	Oliver	Dent and Co		
Louisa Baillie	June12	B. ship	494	Smith	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Early
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Shields	E. Waller		
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Sweney	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	June27	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby		
Magnet	May 22	A. ship	705	Henry	Nott and Co.		
Mary Spencer	June28	B. ship	479	Fisher	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk		Comstock	Order		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Mirage	June 3	B. ship	716	Roberts	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Moultan	June27	B. ship	429	Pearce	Fletcher and Co		
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Norna	June27	B. bark	392	Kirby	Dent and Co		
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Anjers	E. Waller		
Ohio	June24	Bre. bk	400	Renjes	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Palembang	June27	B. bark	549	Morrison	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller		
Prince Charlie	June19	B. bark	403	Proud	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Richard Battersby	June29	B. bark	528	Duff	Fletcher and Co		
Salve Virgen Maria	May 30	Sp. bg.	258	Urrutia	P. Loureiro	Amoy & Manila	cld 1st
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co		
Scotland	May 25	B. str.	759	Millman	Russell and Co	London	
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Spirit of the Age	May 30	B. bark	737	Billing	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Fuchau	Imdt.
Stornoway	June23	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Susanne & Elizabeth	June28	Du. bk	598	Omochand	Dent and Co		
The Duke	June30	B. ship	765	Cameron	Russell and Co		
Thracian	May 30	B. ship	537	Luckes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Urania	June24	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Virginia	June24	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Amoy	Early
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.		
Wild Wave	June21	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Moncreiff, Grove and Co.	Fuchau	

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Emperor	H M steam-yacht	4	..	..	Lieut. John Ward	60
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	260	C F A Shadwell, C B	250

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592		P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	345	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Assyrian, 15th March.
Liverpool—Idas, 5th April; Sea Witch, 10th do.; Eastern Star, 16th do.; and Maggie, 5th May.
Gravesend—Lord of the Isles, 20th April; and Countess of Seafield, 2d May.
Sunderland—Trone, 15th March; Polly, 31st do.; and Don Amitia, 17th April.
Boston—Kremlin, 5th March.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June.	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45	......	......	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	......	......	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	......	......	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	......	......	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	......	......	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	......	......	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	......	......	36,722,510	17,213
1851-52	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	......	......	69,431,000	25,074
1853-54	......	......	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,086	28,443,701	40,914,390	92,160

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48	......	......	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49	......	......	12,310,363	15,945	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	45
1849-50	......	......	13,867,497	13,162	1,618,529	3,974,879	5,623,758	15*
1850-51	......	......	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,809	7,316,641	11,068,450	250
1851-52	......	......	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53	......	......	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	551
1853-54	......	......	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,071
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,065	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	.. ..
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,101,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,627

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1856, to 30th June, 1857, Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	10,607,081	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND,	......	......	......	35,798*
AUSTRALIA.	286,144	184,576	470,720	......
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	......	275,026	275,026	......
THE CONTINENT,	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	......
THE UNITED STATES,	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,627
Total	12,470,686	28,443,701	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 425 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct). From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,414
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	258
.. 15	Harkaway	598	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	391
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	556
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41
.. 12	Vanguard	626	London	604,900	139,160	744,060	38
.. 15	Anglo Saxon	700	London	635,318	217,592	852,910	621
.. 16	Mary Ann Wilson	944	London	742,179	324,594	1,066,773	857
Mar 10	Abdul Medjid	399	London	354,568	199,179	553,747	35
.. 16	Tung-yu	1136	London	982,227	401,549	1,383,776	53
.. 23	Herculean	540	London	357,700	242,800	600,500	165
.. 23	Invincible	657	London	499,055	312,340	791,395	277
.. 29	Hoang Ho	600	London	375,689	333,481	709,170	......
Apr 10	Sea Star,	590	London	598,381	137,296	735,677	246
.. 15	Chebucto	405	London	173,160	256,293	429,453	56
.. 16	Star of the East	1219	London	454,258	780,888	1,235,146	952
.. 19	Confucius	510	London	447,520	63,859	511,379	626
May 12	Excelsior	682	London	185,165	557,235	742,400	863
June 30	Julia	477	London	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES. *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk Peculs*	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods Pieces*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,475
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York	......	1,069,300	1,069,300	14:40	......	......
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	..do..	......	1,096,500	1,096,500	......	......	600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	..do..	......	1,149,450	1,149,450	......	......	......
.. 12	Canvass Back	731	..do..	......	766,748	766,748	18:74	......	250
Mar 29	Union	1012	..do..	28,575	789,254	817,829	18:75	......	......
Apr 11	Robin Hood	1181	..do..	......	1,120,828	1,120,828	30.40	......	200
.. 29	Howqua	581	..do..	......	491,000	491,000	13:90	......	......
May 8	Edith Rose	510	..do..	......	506,200	506,200	10:36	......	300
.. 14	Red Riding Hood	720	..do..	56,312	882,749	939,061	......	......	......
June 7	Algonquin	649	..do..	......	743,569	743,569	32:76	......	......
.. 20	Cossack	586	..do..	......	542,600	542,600	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct). From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 19	Banca	243	Melbourne *vid* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 24	Lemuella	403	Sydney	......	......	392,105

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT, *From 1st July, 1857.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *vid* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	......
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98
Feb 18	Cæsarowitsch	580	Cronstadt	253,172	......	253,172	......

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1857, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.,	700	Hongkong	167
.. 8	Rémi, str.,	322	do.	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Feb 7	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	769
.. 20	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	119
Mar 6	Formosa, str.,	450	do.	397
.. 24	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	971
.. 31	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	22
Apr 3	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	100
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,397
.. 15	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	650	do.	1,202
.. 19	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do	891
.. 27	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,274
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	234
May 14	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,998
.. 16	Yang-tze, str.,	700	do.	134
.. 30	Aden, str.,	812	do.	710
June 15	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	209
.. 28	Aden, str.,	812	do.	216

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